



TOWN OF SLAUGHTERVILLE,
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Town Council
Town of Slaughterville, State of Oklahoma

OPINIONS

We have audited the accompanying modified cash-basis financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Slaughterville, State of Oklahoma (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective modified cash-basis financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in modified cash-basis financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note 1C.

BASIS FOR OPINIONS

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Town, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

We draw attention to Note I.C. of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation, and fair presentation, of these financial statements, in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting, which is described in Note 1C. This includes determining that the modified cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements, in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control, relevant to the preparation, and fair presentation, of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

VOLUNTARY SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Slaughterville, State of Oklahoma's basic financial statements. The budget comparison schedules on pages 23-24 and schedule of state awards on page 25 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The schedule of state and federal financial assistance and budgetary comparison information is the responsibility of management, and was derived from, and relates directly to, the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and certain additional procedures, including comparing, and reconciling, such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements, or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of state and federal financial assistance, and the budgetary comparison information, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements, as a whole, on the basis of accounting described in Note I.C.

OTHER REPORTING REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report, dated November 11, 2024, on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting, and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting, and compliance, and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control over financial reporting, or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting, and compliance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ober & Littlefield, PLLC".

OBER & LITTLEFIELD, CPAs, PLLC
MIAMI, OKLAHOMA

NOVEMBER 11, 2024

TOWN OF SLAUGHTERVILLE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS - GOVERNMENT-WIDE
As OF JUNE 30, 2024

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Assets	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,245,377.22
Certificates of deposit	1,450,289.82
Escrow deposits	<u>14,562.05</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>2,710,229.09</u>
Non-current assets	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>2,016,601.30</u>
Total Non-Current Assets	<u>2,016,601.30</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$4,726,830.39</u></u>
Net position	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$2,016,601.30
Restricted for:	
Streets & Alley	649,994.47
Unrestricted	<u>2,060,234.62</u>
Total net position	<u>4,726,830.39</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u><u>\$4,726,830.39</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF SLAUGHTERVILLE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS - GOVERNMENT-WIDE
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense)/Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants	Capital Grants	Governmental Activities
Governmental activities:					
General government	\$ 450,927.38	\$ 14,985.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (435,942.38)
Park department	22,767.85	-	-	-	(22,767.85)
Fire department	163,880.77	-	15,423.00	110,361.28	(38,096.49)
Street department	14,725.58	-	-	-	(14,725.58)
Total governmental activities	652,301.58	14,985.00	15,423.00	110,361.28	(511,532.30)
General revenues:					
Taxes:					
					447,673.92
					126,336.24
					59,944.01
					14,161.02
					93,832.53
					3,550.00
					745,497.72
					233,965.42
					4,492,864.97
					\$ 4,726,830.39

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

TOWN OF SLAUGHTERVILLE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA
BALANCE SHEET - MODIFIED CASH BASIS - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	General Fund	Street Fund	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,178,430.33	\$ 66,946.89	\$ 1,245,377.22
Escrow deposits	14,562.05	-	14,562.05
Certificates of deposit	838,337.25	611,952.57	1,450,289.82
Total Assets	<u>\$ 2,031,329.63</u>	<u>\$ 678,899.46</u>	<u>\$ 2,710,229.09</u>
Fund balance			
Restricted	-	649,994.47	649,994.47
Assigned	-	24,317.53	24,317.53
Unassigned	2,035,917.09	-	2,035,917.09
Total fund balance	<u>2,035,917.09</u>	<u>674,312.00</u>	<u>2,710,229.09</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 2,035,917.09</u>	<u>\$ 674,312.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,710,229.09</u>
Total fund balance, governmental funds			\$ 2,710,229.09
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position - modified cash basis are different because:			
Capital assets, net of depreciation, used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the governmental activities of the statement of net position - modified cash basis.			<u>2,016,601.30</u>
Net position of governmental activities in the statement of net position - modified cash basis			<u>\$ 4,726,830.39</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

TOWN OF SLAUGHTERVILLE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
MODIFIED CASH BASIS - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	General Fund	Street Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues			
Taxes revenues	447,673.92	\$ -	\$ 447,673.92
Franchise fees	126,336.24	-	126,336.24
Alcohol and cigarette tax	21,346.71	-	21,346.71
Gasoline tax	-	7,473.99	7,473.99
Motor vehicle tax	-	31,123.31	31,123.31
Licenses and permits	14,985.00	-	14,985.00
Interest	69,515.00	24,317.53	93,832.53
Grant revenue	110,361.28	-	110,361.28
Rental income	3,550.00	-	3,550.00
Donations and private grants	15,423.00	-	15,423.00
Other income	14,161.02	-	14,161.02
Total revenues	<u>823,352.17</u>	<u>62,914.83</u>	<u>886,267.00</u>
Expenditures			
Personal services	325,295.07	-	325,295.07
Maintenance and operations	192,999.07	-	192,999.07
Capital outlay	110,837.00	4,195.00	115,032.00
Total expenditures	<u>629,131.14</u>	<u>4,195.00</u>	<u>633,326.14</u>
Excess/(deficiency) of revenues over/(under) expenditures	<u>194,221.03</u>	<u>58,719.83</u>	<u>252,940.86</u>
Net change in fund balance	194,221.03	58,719.83	252,940.86
Fund balance, beginning	<u>1,841,696.06</u>	<u>615,592.17</u>	<u>2,457,288.23</u>
Fund balance, ending	<u>\$ 2,035,917.09</u>	<u>\$ 674,312.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,710,229.09</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

TOWN OF SLAUGHTERVILLE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES -
MODIFIED CASH BASIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Net change in fund balances - total governemnetal funds	\$ 252,940.86
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position - modified cash basis are different because:	
In the governmental funds, capital outlays are reported as expenditures, while in the government-wide statement of activities - modified cash basis, depreciation expense is reported to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets.	
Capital outlay expenditures	115,032.00
Depreciation expense	<u>(134,007.44)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities in the statement of net position - modified cash basis	<u>\$ 233,965.42</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the Town of Slaughterville, State of Oklahoma (the “Town”)’s financial statements. As discussed further in Note 1C, these financial statements are presented on a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). These modified cash basis financial statements generally meet the presentation, and disclosure, requirements applicable to GAAP, in substance, but are limited to the elements presented in the financial statements, and the constraints of the measurements and recognition criteria of the modified cash basis of accounting.

1A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Town of Slaughterville was incorporated November 25, 1970, and operates under the Statutory Town Board of Trustees form of government. The Town provides the following services: fire protection, planning and zoning, and general administration.

1.B. Basis of Presentation

The Town maintains two government funds to account for its financial activities – the general fund and the street and alley fund. A fund is defined as fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts which are segregated to accounting for a specific activity or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position – modified cash basis and statement of activities – modified cash basis display information about the reporting government, as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, or governmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed, in whole or in part, by fees charged to external parties for goods and services.

The statement of activities – modified cash basis presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues, for the different business-type activities of the Town, and for each function of the Town’s governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program, or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

1.B. Basis of Presentation (continued)

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts, which constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the Town, or meets the following criteria.

- a. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental, or enterprise, fund are at least ten percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- b. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund, or enterprise fund, are at least five percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

The funds of the financial reporting entity are described below.

Governmental Funds

General Fund

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Town and is always classified as a major fund. It is used to account for all activities except those legally, or administratively, required to be accounted for in other funds.

1.C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term used to describe “which” transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to “when” transactions are recorded, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Measurement Focus

In the government-wide statement of net position – modified cash basis, and statement of activities – modified cash basis, both governmental and business-like activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting, as subsequently defined.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

In the fund financial statements, the current financial resources measurement focus, or the economic resources measurement focus, as applied to the modified cash basis of accounting, is used as appropriate:

- a. All governmental funds utilize a current financial resources measurement focus, within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Their operating statements present sources, and uses, of available spendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.
- b. The proprietary fund utilizes an economic resources measurement focus, within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net position (or cost recovery), net financial position, and cash flows. All assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows (whether current or noncurrent or financial or nonfinancial) associated with their activities are generally reported within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting.

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are presented on a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than GAAP, as established by GASB. This basis of accounting involves modifications to the cash basis of accounting to report in the statements of net position, or balance sheets, cash transactions, or events, that provide a benefit, or result in an obligation, that covers a period greater than the period in which the cash transaction, or event, occurred. Such reported balances include investments, interfund receivables and payables, capital assets and related depreciation, and short-term and long-term liabilities arising from cash transactions or events.

This modified cash basis of accounting differs from GAAP primarily because certain other economic assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows that do not arise from a cash transaction, or event, are not reported, and the measurement of reported assets and liabilities does not involve adjustments to fair value.

If the Town utilized the basis of accounting recognized as generally accepted in the United States, the fund financial statements for governmental funds would use the modified accrual basis of accounting, and the fund financial statements for proprietary fund types would use the accrual basis of accounting. All government-wide financial statements would be presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

1.D. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

Cash and cash equivalents

Oklahoma Statutes authorize the Town to invest in certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, passbooks, bankers' acceptances, and other available bank investments, provided that all deposits are fully covered by approved securities pledged to secure those funds. In addition, the Town can invest in direct debt securities of the United States.

For financial statement presentation, and for purposes of the statement of cash flows – modified cash basis, the Town's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and certificates of deposit, with a maturity date of three months or less. Debt instruments, with a maturity date of more than three months from date of issue, are considered investments.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the modified cash basis of accounting, used by the Town, requires management to make estimates, and assumptions, that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Capital Assets

Capital assets purchased or acquired with an original cost of \$2,000 or more are reported at cost. Infrastructure assets such as streets that were constructed prior to the adoption of GASB 34 are not required to be reported and are not reported. In the fund financial statements, capital assets are expensed as capital outlay. In the government-wide financial statements, capital assets are capitalized and depreciation on all capital assets is recorded using the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives; buildings – 40 years; vehicles and equipment – 5 to 30 years.

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, capital assets arising from cash transactions or events acquired for use in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund, upon acquisition. Capital assets acquired for use in proprietary fund operations are the same as in the government-wide statements.

Long-Term Obligations

All long-term bonds, notes, and other debt arising from cash transactions, or events, to be repaid from governmental, and business-type resources, are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements.

Long-term debt arising from cash transactions, or events, of governmental funds is not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources, and payment of principal and interest is reported as expenditures. The accounting for proprietary funds is the same in the fund financial statements as the treatment in government-wide statements.

Net Position/Fund Balance Classifications

Government-Wide Statements

Net position is classified and displayed in three components:

1. *Net investment in capital assets* – Consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets, and adjusted for any deferred inflows, and outflows, of resources attributable to capital assets and related debt.
2. *Restricted* – Consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities, and deferred inflows or resources, related to those assets, with restriction constraints placed on the use, either by external groups, such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments, or law through constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3. *Unrestricted* – Net amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets, or the restricted component of net position.

Fund Financial Statements

The difference among assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows of governmental funds is reported as fund balance and classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned based on the respective level of constraint. These constraints are defined as follows:

1.D. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

Nonspendable – Amounts that cannot be spent because they either are not in spendable form, or are legally, or contractually, required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Amounts constrained, regarding use, from restrictions externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or by restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

Committed – Amounts constrained, regarding use, for specific purposes pursuant to requirements imposed by formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority.

Assigned – Amounts constrained by the Town's intent to be used for specific purposes, but that are neither restricted, nor committed.

Unassigned – The residual classification of the General Fund for spendable amounts that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the fund balance classifications of committed, assigned or unassigned could be used, the Town considers the expenditure spent out of the committed fund balance.

Note 1.E. Revenues, Expenditures, and Expenses

Sales tax

The Town presently levies a sales tax on taxable sales within the Town. The sales tax is collected by the Oklahoma Tax Commission, and remitted to the Town, in the month following receipt by the Oklahoma Tax Commission. The Tax Commission receives the sales tax approximately one month after collection by vendors. The sales tax is recorded entirely in the General Fund.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)
Operating Revenue and Expenses

Operating revenues, and expenses, for proprietary funds, and the similar discretely presented component unit, result from providing services, and producing and delivering goods or services. They also include all revenues and expenses not related to capital and related financing, noncapital financing, or investing activities.

Operating Revenue and Expenses

Operating revenues, and expenses, for proprietary funds, and the similar discretely presented component unit, result from providing services, and producing and delivering goods or services. They also include all revenues and expenses not related to capital and related financing, noncapital financing, or investing activities.

1.F. Interfund Transfers

Permanent re-allocations of resources between funds of the reporting entity are classified as interfund transfers. For the purposes of the statement of activities – modified cash basis, all interfund transfers between individual governmental funds have been eliminated.

1.G. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements, in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting, requires management to make estimates, and assumptions, that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

By its nature as a local government unit, the Town, and its component units, are subject to various federal, state and local laws and contractual regulations. An analysis of the Town's compliance with significant laws, regulations, grants and contracts, and demonstration of its stewardship over the Town resources follows

2.A. Budgets and Budgetary Compliance

The board of trustees adopts a legally required operating budget each year for each fund. The same basis of accounting used for fund financial reporting is used for budgetary purposes. Budget amendments are approved by the board when required. Encumbrance accounting is not used, except as provided by the Town's internal control ordinance.

Title 11 prohibits authorized or actual expenditures from exceeding any fund balance for any fund of the budget as adopted or amended, or which exceeds the appropriation for any fund of the budget as adopted or amended; and it prohibits authorized or actual expenditures or encumbrances in excess of 90% of the appropriation of any fund until revenues of at least 90% of the appropriation have been collected.

Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (continued)

2.B. Deposit and Investment Laws and Regulations

In accordance with state law, all uninsured deposits of municipal funds in financial institutions must be secured with acceptable collateral, valued at the lower of market or par. Acceptable collateral includes certain U.S. Government, or Government agency, securities, certain State of Oklahoma or political subdivision, debt obligations or surety bonds.

As required by 12 U.S.C.A., Section 1823 (e), all financial institutions pledging collateral to the Town must have a written collateral agreement approved by the board of directors, or loan committee. As reflected in Note 3.A., all deposits were fully insured or collateralized for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Investments of the Town (excluding Public Trusts) whose population exceeds 3,000 according to the latest census information are limited by state law to the following:

1. Direct obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies, or instrumentalities, to the payment of which the full faith and credit of the Government of the United States is pledged, or obligations to the payment of which the full faith and credit of this state is pledged;
2. Certificates of deposit, or savings accounts, that are either insured or secured with acceptable collateral with in-state financial institutions, and fully insured certificates of deposit or savings accounts in out-of-state financial institutions;
3. Negotiable certificates of deposit, prime bankers' acceptance, prime commercial paper, and repurchase agreements, with certain limitations;
4. County, municipal, or school district tax supported debt obligations, bond or revenue anticipation notes, money judgments, or bond or revenue anticipation notes of public trusts whose beneficiary is a county, municipality or school district;
5. Notes or bonds secured by mortgage, or trust deed, insured by the Federal Housing Administrator, and debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administrator, and in obligation of national mortgage associations;
6. Money market funds regulated by the SEC, and in which investments consist of the investments mentioned in the previous paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Public trusts created under O.S. Title 60 are not subject to the above noted investment limitations, and are primarily governed by any restrictions in their trust or bond indentures. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Town and its public trusts complied, in all material respects, with these investment restrictions.

Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (continued)

2.C. Workers' Compensation Plan

The Town participates in the Oklahoma Municipal Assurance Group (OMAG) Workers' Compensation Plan (the Plan). The Plan became effective on October 1, 1984. The purpose of the Plan is to provide workers' compensation coverage through the State Insurance Fund to participating municipalities in the State of Oklahoma. In that capacity, the Plan is responsible for providing loss control services and certain fiscal activities including obtaining contract arrangements for the underwriting, excess insurance agreements, claims processing, and legal defense for any and all claims submitted to it during the Plan year. A plan year normally begins at 12:01 am July 1 in any year to audit at all reasonable times such books and records of the participant as necessary to determine the monies owed for benefits provided to the municipality or its employees.

Plan participants have the responsibility to pay fees set by the Plan and to pay those fees from funds appropriated for that purpose according to the established payment schedule. In addition, participants are responsible for complying with all requirements of the Oklahoma Workers' Compensation Act. Participants have the right to the return of a Loss Funds set aside for claims which have not been paid out as benefits. Losses are limited to amounts set by the plan. Town funds on deposit with OMAG at year were \$14,562.05.

2. D. Debt Restrictions and Covenants

General Obligation Debt

Article 10, Sections 26 and 27 of the Oklahoma Constitution, limits the amount of outstanding general obligation bonded debt of the municipality, for non-utility or non-street purposes, to no more than 10% of net assessed valuation. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Town had no outstanding general obligation debt.

Other Long-Term Debt

As required by the Oklahoma State Constitution, the Town (excluding Public Trusts) may not incur any indebtedness that would require payment from resources beyond the current fiscal year revenue, without first obtaining voter approval. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Town incurred no such indebtedness.

2. E. Fund Equity Restrictions

Deficit Prohibition

Title 11, Section 17-211 of Oklahoma Statutes, prohibits the creation of a deficit fund balance in any individual fund. The Town complied with this statute, in all material respects, for the year ended June 30, 2024.

2.F. Budgetary Accounting and Control

The Town operates under the Oklahoma Estimates of Needs (Title 68) budget law. A budget is legally adopted by the Board of Trustees for the General Fund of the Town. The budget is prepared using the cash basis, and budget laws, of the State of Oklahoma. The financial statements are prepared using the modified cash basis of accounting. The Board of Trustees can legally amend the budget, once it has been approved, by filing a supplemental appropriation with the state auditor and inspector, and town clerk.

Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (continued)

Budget transfers between funds have to be approved by the Board of Trustees. There were no supplemental appropriations made during the fiscal year. All appropriations lapse at year-end. The level of control at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations is the fund level for each legally adopted fiscal operating budget.

Note 3. Detail Notes – Transaction Classes/Accounts

The following notes present detail information to support the amounts reported in the basic financial statements for its various assets, liabilities, equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses.

3.A. Cash and Investments

Authorized Investments

State statutes govern the Town’s investment policy. Permissible investments include direct obligations of the United States Government and Agencies; certificates of deposit, of savings and loan associations, and bank and trust companies; and savings accounts, or savings certificates, of savings and loan associations and trust companies. Collateral is required for demand deposits, and certificates of deposit, for all amounts not covered by federal deposit insurance. Investments are stated at cost. The Town invests entirely in certificates of deposit.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Town’s deposits may not be returned to it. The Town’s cash deposits, including interest-bearing certificates of deposits, are maintained in financial institutions. The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2024, none of the Town’s investments were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The Town does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Type	Credit Rating	Fair Value	On Demand	Less Than One	1-5
Demand deposits	N/A	<u>\$1,245,377.22</u>	<u>\$1,245,377.22</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Reconciliation to statement of net position - modified cash basis:

Cash and equivalents	<u>\$1,245,377.22</u>
	<u>\$1,245,377.22</u>

Note 3 - Detail Notes – Transaction Classes/Accounts (continued)

3.C. Restricted Cash

Cash is restricted for the following purposes:

Street & Alley purposes \$649,994.47

3.D. Capital Assets

Capital Asset Activity - Governmental Type

Capital asset activity from modified cash basis transactions, or events, for the year ended June 30, 2024, was as follows:

Governmental

	Balance 06/30/2023	Additions	Disposals	Balance 06/30/2024
Non-depreciable assets:				
Land	\$ 367,554.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 367,554.00
Depreciable assets:				
Infrastructure	173,307.73	30,950.00	-	204,257.73
Buildings and equipment	1,129,374.76	79,887.00	-	1,209,261.76
Vehicles and equipment	1,471,247.29	4,195.00	-	1,475,442.29
Total capital assets being depreciated	2,773,929.78	115,032.00	-	2,888,961.78
Accumulated depreciation	(1,105,907.04)	(134,007.44)	-	(1,239,914.48)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 2,035,576.74</u>	<u>\$ (18,975.44)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$2,016,601.30</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to general government.

The fixed assets are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method, over the estimated useful life, which is forty years for the water system, between seven and forty years for the lift station, and between five and seven years for office furniture and equipment. Expenditures for major renewals, and betterments, which extend the useful life of the fixed assets are capitalized. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

Note 4 - Other Information

4.A. Risk Management

Internal Balances

In the process of aggregating the financial information for the government-wide statement of net position – modified cash basis and statement of activities – modified cash basis, some amounts reported as interfund activity, and balances in the fund financial statements, have been eliminated, or reclassified.

Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated and disclosed subsequent events up to November 11, 2024, the date that the financials were available to be issued, and no additional disclosures are required.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

To the Honorable Mayor and Town Council
Town of Slaughterville, State of Oklahoma

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Town of Slaughterville, State of Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Slaughterville, State of Oklahoma’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 11, 2024.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

In planning, and performing, our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town of Slaughterville, State of Oklahoma’s internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing the audit procedures that are appropriate, in the circumstances, for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Slaughterville, State of Oklahoma’s internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Slaughterville, State of Oklahoma’s internal control over financial reporting.

A *deficiency* in internal control exists when the design, or operation, of a control does not allow management, or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements, on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity’s financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses, or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weakness. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town of Slaughterville, State of Oklahoma's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control, and compliance, and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control, or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Ober & Littlefield, PLLC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

OBER & LITTLEFIELD, CPAS, PLLC
MIAMI, OKLAHOMA

NOVEMBER 11, 2024

Prior Year Findings

2023-1 Segregation of duties

Criteria: Segregation of duties or other compensating procedures to provide oversight and review between those maintaining the general ledger, performing reconciliations, and collecting payments should be established to make deliberate fraud more difficult to enact and make it more likely that innocent errors will be found and corrected.

Condition: The same employee maintains the general ledger, performs reconciliations, and collects payments with no compensating procedures to provide for oversight or review of those transactions.

Recommendation: We recommend that procedures be established to provide segregation of duties between those maintaining the general ledger, performing reconciliations, and collecting payments, and no compensating procedures to provide for oversight or review of those transactions.

Update: Current year audit procedures noted this finding had been remedied.

TOWN OF SLAUGHTERVILLE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES – CURRENT YEAR
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Current Year Findings

No current year findings.

TOWN OF SLAUGHTERVILLE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE – GENERAL FUND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	General Fund			
	Budgeted Amounts			Budget Variance
	Original	Final	Actual	Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues				
Tax revenues	\$ 627,500	\$ 627,500	\$ 595,357	\$ (32,143)
Licenses and permits	26,675	26,675	14,985	(11,690)
Rents	3,550	3,550	3,550	-
Other income	8,000	8,000	14,161	6,161
Donations and private grants	4,500	4,500	15,423	10,923
Government grants	100,000	100,000	110,361	10,361
Interest	20,250	20,250	69,515	49,265
Total revenues	<u>790,475</u>	<u>790,475</u>	<u>823,352</u>	<u>32,877</u>
Expenditures				
General government	468,529	468,529	414,314	54,215
Park department	29,195	29,195	22,768	6,427
Fire department	68,636	68,636	81,212	(12,576)
Capital outlay	<u>226,550</u>	<u>226,550</u>	<u>110,837</u>	<u>115,713</u>
Total expenditures	<u>792,910</u>	<u>792,910</u>	<u>629,131</u>	<u>163,779</u>
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures	<u>(2,435)</u>	<u>(2,435)</u>	<u>194,221</u>	<u>(130,902)</u>
Fund balance, beginning of year	<u>1,841,696</u>	<u>1,841,696</u>	<u>1,841,696</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 1,839,261</u>	<u>\$ 1,839,261</u>	<u>\$ 2,035,917</u>	<u>\$ (130,902)</u>

TOWN OF SLAUGHTERVILLE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE – STREET & ALLEY FUND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Street & Alley			
	Budgeted Amounts			Budget Variance
	Original	Final	Actual	Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues				
Shared taxes	39,500	39,500	38,597	(903)
Interest	6,250	6,250	24,318	18,068
Total revenues	45,750	45,750	62,915	17,165
Expenditures				
Street & Alley	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	4,195	(4,195)
Total expenditures	-	-	4,195	(4,195)
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures	45,750	45,750	58,720	12,970
Fund balance, beginning of year	615,592	615,592	615,592	-
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 661,342	\$ 661,342	\$ 674,312	\$ 12,970

TOWN OF SLAUGHTERVILLE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA
SCHEDULE OF STATE AWARDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

<u>STATE GRANTOR/PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR</u> <u>PROGRAM TITLE</u>	<u>Grantor's Number</u>	<u>Contract or Award Amount</u>
<i>Oklahoma Department of Agriculture</i> Rural fire operating grant	N/A	9,994
Total State Awards		<u>\$ 9,994</u>